The Middletown Transcript.

VOL. XV. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 17, 1882. NO. 11.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

One Small Profit

is all the consumer of Clothing should pay.

We manufacture more Clothing than any other retail house in the United States.

We know how to make the best goods at least cost.

We are willing to sell at the smallest profit. Hence we offer our customers the best bargains.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.

The largest clothing house in America.

"IN MEDICINE, QUALITY IS OF THE FIRST IMPORTANCE."

CHAMBERLAINE'S
☞ PHARMACY,
Main Street, opposite Middletown Hotel.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, FINE TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, COMBS, ETC., PERFUMERY AND FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

A full line of all the Popular Patent Medicines of the day constantly on hand.

THE PURCHASING, COMPOUNDING AND DISPENSING

For the above establishment is under the direct supervision of Dr. G. G. Chamberlaine, who has been connected with the drug business for the past thirty-five years, and may always be found at his store when not on his professional visits. mar25-1y.

West's Apothecary!

MAIN STREET, - - MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

Just opened a FULL AND COMPLETE stock of

FRESH DRUGS! PURE CHEMICALS!

AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BRUSHES, COMBS, SOAPS, CHAMOIS, SPONGES, POWDERS AND LAMP GOODS.

THE PRESCRIPTION DEPARTMENT,

Is now in charge of one whom the people of Middletown and vicinity have long known and trusted as a thorough, careful pharmacist.—J. H. PETHERBRIDGE.

BARR'S COLOGNE AND BARR'S FAMILY PILLS

Always on hand, and none are genuine unless they bear my name.

oct. 14-tf. F. C. WEST

MIDDLETOWN DRUG STORE.

Barr's Old Stand. Established 1844.

S. B. GINN,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,

Toilet and Fancy Articles, Fine Soaps, Brushes, Patent Medicines,

And Druggists' Sundries Generally.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

WINDOW GLASS, PUTTY, &c.

☞ Prescriptions and Family Recipes accurately compounded of *Strictly Pure Medicines.* jan5-tf

AMERICAN WATCH AND CLOCK DEPOT,

No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, (above Market,) PHILADELPHIA.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES.

☞ *LOOK AT SOME OF THE PRICES.*

LADIES' SOLID GOLD AMERICAN LEVER WATCHES, ... $22.00
GENTS' " " " " " " 30.00
LADIES' SOLID GOLD WATCHES AS LOW AS 12.00

ONE DAY CLOCKS, $1.00 UP. EIGHT DAY WALNUT CLOCKS, $3.00 UP.

A Large Stock on hand of Solid Gold and best Rolled Plated Jewelry and Chains. Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Opera Glasses and Spectacles.

☞ REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE IN A SKILLFUL MANNER.

S. PICARD, No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

P. S.—Every Article Warranted as Represented. Nov 11-1y

Piano AND Organ Warerooms

OF GEORGE E. DEARBORN,

1508 CHESTNUT STREET, - - PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The largest variety of strictly first-class Pianos and Organs in the city. Pianos by Wm. Knabe & Co., Mathushek, J. & C. Fischer, Francis Bacon, &c., &c. The well-known Clough & Warren Bay State and A. B. Chase and New Haven Organs.

☞ Will sell exceedingly low for cash, or very easy monthly payments.

GEO. E. DEARBORN, 1508 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

☞ Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to. D. A. COMERER, Tuner and Salesman, and Agent for Delaware. sep.23-6m.

EICHMANN & MEIER.

MERCHANT TAILORS

506 Arch Street, Philadelphia,

HAVE ON HAND

ALL THE NOVELTIES IN SPRING OVERCOATINGS, SUITINGS AND TROUSERINGS, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC, FOR SPRING WEAR.

BEST WORKMANSHIP! CORRECT STYLES! LOW PRICES! A CALL IS SOLICITED!

JACOB MEIER. mar10-4m. GEO. T. EICHMANN.

THE TWO MEETINGS.

BY EUGENE FIELD.

Ah, 'twas a glorious autumn night,
Full fifteen years ago,
The moon and stars were shining bright,
Bathing the hills in mystic light,
When robed in garb of snowy white,
My Ethel met me in the hall,
Responsive to my pleading call.

Now what did I or what did she
The world shall never know;
Not e'en the moon or stars could see;
Of all the world most happy we,
Oh, 'twas an hour of ecstacy;
We pledged our loves and lives and all,
When Ethel met me in the hall.

Ah, well—we met again last night,
('Twas rather late, I trow:)
Somehow, I didn't feel just right,
(I may have been a little tight,)
When, clad in nightly robes of white,
My Ethel met me in the hall
And braced me up against the wall.

Now, what did I or what did she,
I'm not prepared to show;
It may suffice to state that we
Had quite a little jubilee,
And I may add ('twix you and me)
It is with pain that I recall
How Ethel met me in the hall.

—*Denver Tribune.*

PLAYING WITH FIRE.

BY MARY N. PRESCOTT.

It has passed into a truism that it is a dangerous thing to play with fire, and Mrs. Richmond found it so, to her cost, during the summer she spent at the Dovecote. Mr. Richmond had been a model lover at the time of their marriage, but, like many another, possession had made him secure, and by almost imperceptible degrees he had abandoned those tender acts and assurances which are the staff of life to some women, without which existence is not to be tolerated. He was neither unkind nor unmindful, but he was absorbed and busy; he had a thousand schemes on foot, and having married her for love, he took it for granted that she knew the fact too well to doubt it or to need to hear it repeated daily, not aware that there are some women who live in fear lest "love died in the last expression." He no longer told her she was the prettiest woman in the world, although he still believed it: nor begged her to wear his favorite flower; nor chose her colors; in fact, he omitted any comments on her appearance; she was the same heroine to him whether in velvet or homespun, whether rosy with youth or ashen-hued with age. He rarely had time to go out with her nowadays, and she missed the attentions, the endearments, the flatteries, which had sweetened her daily life, and began to question if he had outgrown her and his love; if she had "gone off" in her personal appearance; if her mind had gathered rust while his was sharpened and brightened by friction with men and affairs.

She began to tremble for her happiness, to devise means for improving herself, for preserving youth, or its semblance: she once even went so far as to try a little rouge on her cheeks, and was rewarded by Mr. Richmond asking if she were ill. "You looked flushed," he said, "and a high color doesn't become your style." She threw the rouge away, and studied her style. She read tedious books of travel, philosophy, and science, that she might develop some mental charm to hold him; she almost wished she might have some serious illness, something to startle him out of his indifference. Of course Mr. Richmond never dreamed of this silent tragedy going on at his fireside—that fireside which seemed to him like a little heaven on earth—and when business obliged him to run over to London for some months, and it was proposed that she should take rooms at the Dovecote, "by the margent of the sea," it was the last straw. "He would carry me abroad with him if he still cared for me," she thought, not understanding, with womanly lack of logic, that he was "not on pleasure bent," and would have no spare moments for picture-gallery or drawing-room. "Have I lost all attraction," she asked herself, "or was it a mistake to suppose I had any, a mistake which he has been finding out? Would he fall in love with me. I wonder, if we were both single? Would anybody?" If she could only make him a trifle jealous—ah! that was the touch-stone of love!

The guests at the Dovecote were all ladies, married and single, with the exception of Roger Laurence, who had come down to fill his sketch-book, shoot birds, and do a little loitering in a quiet nook, he said. The time hung heavily on Mrs. Richmond's hands: perhaps she signified as much; perhaps Mr. Laurence divined it. "Do you row, Mrs. Richmond?" he asked one day. "No; Mr. Richmond was always going to teach me when I was first married, but he never had time." She spoke in the "sad imperfect tense," and sighed without knowing it. "Let me teach you," he begged; and so it happened that the other inmates of the Dovecote used to laugh and call Mrs. Richmond the water-nymph and Mr. Laurence the river-god. In accepting the invitation Mrs. Richmond had had no other thought than to please her husband with a new accomplishment on his return, hoping that together they might explore all the sinuous windings of the river, and renew their days of love-making. The idea of showing him that another man valued her companionship, found a spell in her society which he had overlooked, arrived later. She had not counted upon finding any pleasure in the presence of Mr. Laurence or his ill-concealed admiration. He was simply a young man who was inclined to be obliging and courteous. But presently she was looking forward to these excursions, presently detected that the fact of Mr. Laurence preferring her companionship, when there were youth and beauty to choose from, lent her a subtle sense of power, restored the self-confidence she had lost, gave her a delicious sort of surprise, such as a girl who had always believed herself plain might experience if some one should own she was bewitching.

Mrs. Richmond would have been wise had she recognized the dangers of the situation and avoided them. But who of us is wise in season? In the first place, she had committed herself to these pleasurings, so to speak; it would be embarrassing to withdraw, would look as if she were prudish and vain, had taken the affair *au serieux*. At the same time, she was grateful to him for convincing her that her power to please had not deserted her, and her long-repressed vanity asserted itself. This delicious flattery was too pleasant to be given up all at once—to-morrow, maybe; but, to paraphrase an old poet,

"To-day itself's too late;
The wise denied themselves yesterday."

She satisfied her conscience, however, by sending Mr. Richmond a faithful account of their comings and goings, although, with the best intentions in the world, she naturally omitted something, since there are a hundred delicate shades of intonation and expression in the daily intercourse of two people which no letter can transcribe. If the season had not been so fine, and the scenery so enticing, Mrs. Richmond would have wearied, perhaps, of rocking forever on the tide by sunset, by moonrise, of anchoring in some silent cove where the wild flowers looked at their image in the water, where the stars lay like jewels, while Mr. Laurence lighted his meerschaum, and confided his loftiest aspirations, his doubts, his beliefs—it is so sweet to be confided in, so flattering! To have heard him, one would naturally suppose that Mrs. Richmond was commissioned to write his biography.

It must be confessed that there were times when his egotism rather bored her; but when she hesitated about continuing their recreations, a word to the effect that no one else sympathized with his moods, shared his sentiments, understood him, carried the day.

Slipping home on the tide to the Dovecote landing one night, so dark they could hardly see each other's faces, after a silence in which they listened to the whipporwill's lonesome tune, the soft sighing of the water washing against the shore, he leaned toward her, and said, slowly:

"Do you know, I should like to drift on so ever—with you. I love you."

At that instant it seemed to Mrs. Richmond as if the heavens had rolled together like a scroll. She felt stunned and faint. "Row ashore, Mr. Laurence," she gasped, but there was command in her whisper. "I have been to blame. I have been blind, but I love my husband."

Not a word was spoken as they shot through the darkness to the landing. Then, as he assisted her over the slippery stairs, "I thought," he said—"I thought you were a widow."

But Mrs. Richmond's cup was not yet full. Her humiliation was not complete till she read the letter which arrived for her a few days later.

"You are a cruel, wicked woman, Mrs. Richmond" (it said). "Roger Laurence was my own, my lover, my all; and you, you false wife, you have stolen his heart away from me—not because you needed it—merely to gratify a relentless vanity. Waste makes want: may you live to want such love as this of which you have defrauded

ERNESTINE SAYRE."

The same mail brought a line, also, from across the sea.

"Some anonymous idiot writes me that young Mr. Laurence has been devoting himself to you, to the grief of his *fiancee*" (wrote Mr. Richmond): "While I do not doubt you, my darling Rose, I begin to see that you may have felt the lack of attentions which a Benedick is so apt to omit or neglect, and I shall take passage in the *Comet*, a month earlier than I intended, in order to let the slanderous understand that you have a lover in your husband,

JOHN RICHMOND."

It was the next week that Mrs. Richmond went to town to see about opening her house. It would seem like their honey-moon over again—no more misunderstandings, no more separation. As she stepped upon the pavement the newsboys were crying themselves hoarse.

"What do they say?" she asked of a passer—"what do they say?"

"Wreck of an ocean steamer, the *Comet*."

After all, Roger Laurence was not mistaken: Mrs. Richmond must have been a widow on that dark night before he left the Dovecote—*Harper's Bazar.*

FLOWERS IN MEXICO.—Mexico is the greatest flower market in the world. All the year round the gardens bring forth brilliant blossoms, the fragile, beautiful children of this tropical zone. All historians who write of the Mexicans as Mexicans, speak of their love of flowers as one of their principal characteristics. Nor is this trait diminished in the present generation. From the days of the cruel Conquest, all through that merciless time, when the Mexicans bore the heavy yoke under their violent masters, the Spaniards, they remained faithful to their love of flowers; the passion is innate.

During even the coldest days that are known in this mild climate one may go to market and find the simple Indians seated on the sidewalks with their baskets of flowers. I have seen them sitting thus closely together for a whole block, offering at almost ridiculously low prices great bunches of roses, heliotropes, violets, geranium, heartease, pinks, and, in short, almost numberless varieties. For twenty-five cents one may nearly always buy a large, elegantly arranged bouquet, composed of the most exquisite flowers, the price of which, in New York, would vary according to the season, from $3, to $5 or $6. In the full flower season one may often buy for six and a quarter cents as many flowers as can be disposed of in a parlor of ordinary size.—*Ex.*

Correspondence of the Transcript.

LETTER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ED. TRANSCRIPT:—In my last letter I wrote unreservedly of the different elements pervading society here; of the cause of the crude condition of much of it, and the necessity of an amalgamation with some of all of it, before success could be guaranteed to the sojourner to California. I desired to be plain. I described the worst side of the social status, because of its preponderance. Of course, we have some of as fine society as can be boasted of anywhere in the world; but little of it. As intelligent men, noble women, as worthy sons and daughters as an Utopian paradise would be proud of, but not enough of them. Hence it is we open our arms and extend a cordial invitation to our eastern friends to come and join us. California has lots of room, much of variety, boundless curiosities, unwritten phenomena and endless inducements to the stranger, most of which he must take our word for, as we can write only in a general way, in a short letter. The truth is, Mr. Editor, the people of California have hitherto rather boasted of its expectation and promise, than of what it has accomplished. Its mountains, climate, tropical luxuriance and variety of production have all had their share of local praise and of alien compliment, for our anthems of self-gratulation have invariably been sustained and swelled by the admiration of those who have been our occasional guests. The outlook to-day is better than it has been for years. For four years California has been burning under a red heat test for permanence and credit as a State. For four years she has been in her transition period,—passing from a condition of servitude to mining interests, conducted by dishonest men, to that of independence and superiority with which no other State can compare. The crisis has now passed. Kearneyism is dead. It came, it was seen, it was conquered. It was a severe ordeal, and at times tested our christianity, but as we look back upon it and reflect, we console ourselves by thinking it was a necessity, a good thing, and the State is better off to-day by it. The evil effects of the new Constitution, adopted two years ago, are fast fading away, and capital then driven from the State, is returning. The shock, the crash, the ruin which the falling out of the bottom of the old Comstock mines gave to thousands of Californians three years ago, is a thing of the past, the wrecked are consoled to their reverses, and instead of living as millionaires in their palaces, have been willing to accept sixty (60) acres of Government land to set out a vineyard and earn a slow, but sure and honest living, as others before them have done. Mining has been looked upon and depended upon as *the* business of California.—Everybody has been over desirous to handle the virgin gold as they used to dream of or read about in their childhood days. But it seems that California has just awaken to the fact that mining, as a sole dependence, is a risky business. That there are many paying gold and silver mines here, and large fortunes have been made, and are still being made, from them is beyond denial; but of these very little is known, as most of them are private companies, with no stock for sale, and little attention is paid to their operations. But, taking the mines and miners in the aggregate, there is no business which shows so small results in proportion to the number of persons engaged and the amount of capital invested. Indeed, in three States and as many territories where the production of the precious metals is the principal object of the people, the total annual yield is less than eighty million ($80,000,000) dollars.—This, of course, should not discourage legitimate, intelligent mining operators, but it certainly indicates that most men lose their heads when they begin to search for gold and silver. Kearneyism, the New Constitution, the sudden death of the Comstock mines brought Californians a realization of this fact. People saw that the industrial system was decidedly faulty; that it was one of wastefulness; that the sound principles of domestic economy have, as a rule, been held in contempt; that a spirit of extravagance has governed rural as well as city life; that all those little economies that most of our early population were taught to practice in their youth have been almost wholly lost sight of in their California hotels and homes. A close observer could see that enough food was wasted at one meal to feed many families an entire day.—From a discovery of these facts, then, begins a new era for California. People are now in less haste to get rich. The settlement of the Chinese question opens a rift in the dark cloud that has hung over our heads and menaced us. Stock-gambling has passed the delirious crisis of its fever. Mining business inclines more to legitimate methods.—Farming and fruit business have become more honorable. Whole districts of worn-out land are being planted in fruit and vine. But we need more immigration. The State is scarcely begun to be developed or utilized because we have not the people here to do it. The State, with her vast extent of territory, averages about 3½ men to a square mile. Of her great riches in the precious metals, which are staples, and of all minerals, simple or compound, which can be made useful, it is folly to speak. Suffice it to say, that no other State could so well afford to be isolated and thrown entirely on her own resources. High salaries are paid in every department of business, and, in many cases, are exorbitant. This is an outgrowth of the flush times of California, an extravagant custom which the State cannot rid herself of. The actual expenses necessary for living are no greater than they are in the East. But, one realizes at the end of the year, when he is supposed to straighten up his bank account, that he has no more to show for a salary of $200 a month than his friend in the East who has received, say, $75 per month. But this is his own fault. Society, they say, has so many demands (?) upon them here. Like the California lady who tips the cup of the sweet nectar to her willing lips, and apologizes on the grounds "of the demands of the climate." Color, a rudy complexion, are strong points with our ladies, and they claim a superiority in this accomplishment. This, then, partially explains the "climate demands." The method is more expensive than the old one—which, I blush to remark—but I am persuaded to the belief that it is a great improvement. The young man who courts, or the bald-headed bachelor who flirts, if he desires to accompany a lady to the opera in any kind of style and not considered extravagant, must carry out the following program:—Tickets for reserved seats, $3; hack for the evening, $5; bouquet for your lady, $2.50; button-hole bouquet for self, $1; box of French candies for between acts, $1.25; supper, with two wines after theatre, $5.00; total, $17.75. This particularizes one of the many customs popularly called "society demands." But to go back, California needs more men, and the right kind of men in every department of business. There are chances open and many opportunities to be made. Sometimes one has to rough it a little, but the smoothness is sure to follow. Our railroad facilities are good, money is plentiful and can be had at low rates of interest. Opppportunities for manufacturing are excellent, but we need skilled Eastern men to show us how. For the susceptible we have as pretty and graceful ladies as there are anywhere in the United States, except Delaware. Our climate can adapt itself to circumstances. We can cure the invalid or kill the living. We can give you the chilling winds of the snow capped Sierras, the balmy and refreshing air of the Sacramento Valley, or the parching suns of the San Joaquin, where, in two days, you can be melted into what Prof. Morse says man is, "a bucket of water and a handful of dust." But before closing I must not neglect to mention another need of California, viz: That of good farmers. We have speculators, but few or no farmers. We have men who buy up or rent land by the thousands of acres and put it all in wheat, or utilize it all as a stock ranch with extravagant ideas of riches therefrom in a few years; but at the expiration of this time about ninety per cent. for reasons I cannot here give find themselves totally bankrupt. Their ideas are big and their judgment is self annihilation. It is always a big thing or nothing. If these same men would be contented with a few hundred acres, and till it as many of your good farmers do their land, with the superior facilities nature has provided for us here, they would make five times the amount of money with one fifth the labor, capital and risk that your Eastern farmers employ, in a much less time. Farms of a hundred thousand acres are quite common; and when they are cultivated on right and scientific principles, it is worth the trip to California to see them. Eastern people do not always appreciate the scale upon which Californians lay out their work. I have a case in mind of an Eastern merchant who wrote to a farmer here, doing some business in the bee line, for a sample of his extracted honey. His request was complied with, and the merchant was so well pleased with the quality of the honey that he sent an order for all the bee man had like it. The gentleman replied that he had on hand just twenty-six tons, but that he might as well make it thirty tons, which would make just three car loads, and that he would ship it immediately. The bee man was quite surprised by receiving, a few hours after, a telegram telling him, "For God's sake keep your honey, I only want a case or two." Now, Mr. Editor, I could fill the whole side of your paper with my observations, but I must not. Realizing my length, I shall abruptly stop, right here, by saying that perhaps you will receive another article from me soon.

Respectfully, P. R. BOONE.
BERKELEY, CAL., Feby 23, 1882.

Elder Cannon, the Mormon delegate to Congress, has been bereaved, in a measure. One of his four wives has died, and one-quarter of the elder's heart is shrouded in gloom, the other three-fourths being about the same as usual. How true it is that death comes to us all sooner or later. Friend after friend departs, who hath not lost a quarter of beef, or a quarter of wife; there is no union here of hearts that hath not here a tendency to slip its grip a little at a time, until all four-quarters have croaked and the poor Mormon stands alone, like the last of the Mohicians, without a solitary wife to his back.—*Peck's Sun.*

A certain doctor of divinity has said that every blade of grass is a sermon, and a Cheyenne man wants to cut down the expenses of his church by purchasing a bale of hay instead of a pastor. We refrain from making a pun upon the word pastor in order to leave this paragraph open to our exchanges.—*Bill Nye.*

What makes a man's heart glad is to wake up on Sunday morning and find a drizzling rain falling—just enough to prevent his wife from going to church and to make the fishing good.—*Elmira Telegram.*

THE MISSISSIPPI AND ITS FLOODS.

To form a proper conception of the Lower Mississippi and the causes of its overflow imagine the mighty stream flowing from the mouth of the Ohio river through a vast alluvial plain thirty miles wide and gradually extending to a width of 150 miles at the Gulf of Mexico. Through the entire length of this plain this turbid stream flows in a zig-zag and constantly shifting channel a distance of nearly a thousand miles to where it empties through its several mouths into the Gulf. This plain, containing about 40,000 square miles, has been formed in the course of ages from material brought down from the uplands of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Rich in vegetable and organic matter, finely filtrated, is consequently one of if not the most fertile and productive regions in the United States, the richest portions being found in "the bottom lands," immediately contiguous to the river and its numerous tributaries. Both sides are lined with plantations which extend for miles back into the country, all of which are more or less under cultivation, while thriving towns and cities dot its banks to the Crescent City.

In the summer and when the river is low its surface is depressed from twenty to thirty feet below its banks, but when the autumnal rains set in, followed by the spring thaws, the channel rapidly fills, and wherever unchecked overflows its banks right and left, spreading for many miles over the great, wide, level plain. To protect the cultivated lands from this yearly threatened inundation they are guarded by artificial embankments thrown up in front of each plantation. These are called levees, and are hundreds of miles in extent, almost lining the entire course of the river. They vary in height from six to forty feet in some places and are proportionately thick through at the base. As might be expected the cost of building and keeping in repair these immense earth structures is very heavy; in some instances it devolves upon the county, in others upon the State. in many instances upon the individual planters, and it is largely to the want of a proper and comprehensive engineering system capable of coping effectually with the yearly threatened danger that the present disaster is to be attributed.

When the channel of the river is full its level is many feet above that of the adjacent country and within a few inches probably of the top of the levee. The danger arising from its great pressure against these artificial banks from a current of immense volume running at the rate of seven miles an hour can be readily estimated.

At such times the people live in constant dread of inundation, and are called upon to exercise the keenest vigilance to prevent catastrophe. Neither money, labor nor time is spared in such emergencies. The entire neighborhood is summoned to action, all weak points are at once strengthened, new levees are sometimes erected in the rear, like a second line of fortifications; guards patrol the banks day and night searching for the least leak in the earth wall, or the faintest slopping over the top, for woe betide the section that allows one to escape notice. In a very short time the bank melts before it like dissolving sugar and the pressing wall of water cuts its way through, making the dreaded crevasse. A crevasse or break in the levee once made is rarely closed, and only then under exceptional circumstances and with great difficulty. A torrent of water several feet high, pouring through an opening of crumbling earth walls is no easy thing to check, and, in fact, rarely is checked. Unless there is existing, or has been erected, "a protection levee" in the rear, it only takes a very few hours for the sea of waters to spread over miles of the level, cultivated valley, drowning the crops, destroying stock and spreading ruin and desolation broadcast.

The only method ever successful in stopping crevasses is by driving strong piles and filling up the interstices with sand bags, but this method is only effective in minor instances, since once under headway, nothing can withstand the force of the rushing waters. Under the circumstances it is impossible to estimate the losses and sufferings incurred by the victims of the late overflow. The inundated district is so vast in extent and may be submerged with its devastated crops for so many weeks, during which period its people will remain entirely destitute as far as any ability to provide for their own wants is concerned, that even in its present aspect it rises to the proportions of a national calamity.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Mr. William Hughes, of Baltimore, recently married a Miss Burroughs, of Virginia. A remarkable coincidence in his family is that he has three brothers who all have the same birthday, each one of whom was married on his twenty-sixth birthday to a Miss Burroughs, at the same church, by the same clergyman, the three brides becoming twenty-one years old on that day.

A single frame dwelling on a fine street in Haverhill, Mass., was the tinderbox in which started the late conflagation that resulted in the destruction of two and a half millions of property. Seventy-five manufacturing and other places of business and three banks were destroyed.

It takes a mighty old man to know more than the stripling who swaggers along with his hat on the side of his head thinks he knows.—*Old Hurrygraph.*

MARK TWAIN HAD A COLD.

The first time that I began to sneeze a friend told me to go and bathe my feet in hot water, and go to bed. I did so. Shortly after a friend told me to get up and take a cold shower bath. I did that also. Within the hour another friend told me it was policy to feed a cold and starve a fever. I had both; so I thought it best to fill up for the cold, and let the fever starve for a while; in a case of this kind I seldom do things by halves; I ate pretty heartily. I conferred my custom upon a stranger who had just opened a restaurant on Cortlandt street, near the hotel, that morning, paying him so much for a full meal. He waited near me in respectful silence until I had finished feeding my cold, when he inquired whether people about New York were much afflicted with colds. I told him I thought they were. He then went out and took in his sign. I started up toward the office, and on the walk encountered another bosom friend, who told me that a quart of warm salt water would come as near curing a cold as anything in the world. I hardly thought I had room for it, but I tried it anyhow. The result was surprising. I believe I threw up my immortal soul. Now, as I give my experience only for the benefit of those of your friends who are troubled with this distemper, I feel that they will see the propriety of my cautioning them against following such portions of it as proved inefficient with me; and acting upon this conviction I warn them against warm salt water. It may be a good enough remedy, but I think it is rather too severe. If I had another cold in the head, and there was no course left me—to take either an earthquake or a quart of warm salt water, I would take my chances on the earthquake. After this, everybody in the hotel became interested; and I took all sorts of remedies—hot lemonade, cold lemonade, pepper tea, boneset, stewed Quaker, hoarhound syrup, onions and loaf sugar, vinegar and laudanum, five bottles of fir balsam, eight bottles cherry pectoral and ten bottles Uncle Sam's remedy, but all without effect. One of the prescriptions given by an old lady was—well, it was dreadful. She mixed a decoction composed of molasses, catnip, peppermint, aquafortis, turpentine, kerosene, and various other drugs, and instructed me to take a wineglassful of it every fifteen minutes. I never took but one dose; that was enough. I had to take to my bed and remain there for two entire days. When I felt a little better more things were recommended. I was desperate, and willing to take anything. Plain gin was recommended, and then gin and molasses, then gin and onions. I took all three. I detected no particular result, however, except that I had acquired a breath like a turkey-buzzard, and had to change my boarding place. I had never refused a remedy yet, and it seemed poor policy to commence then; therefore I determined to take a sheet bath, though I had no idea what sort of an arrangement it was. It was administered at midnight, and the weather was very frosty. My back and breast were stripped; and a sheet (there appeared to be a thousand yards of it) soaked in ice water was wound aronnd me until I resembled a swab for a columbiad. It is a cruel experiment. When the chilly rag touches one's warm flesh it makes him start with a sudden violence, and gasp for breath, just as men do in the death agony. It froze the marrow in my bones, and stopped the beating of my heart. I thought my time had come. When I recovered from this, a friend ordered the application of a mustard plaster to my breast. I believe that would have cured me effectually, if it had not been for young Clemens. When I went to bed I put the mustard plaster where I could reach it when I should be ready for it. But young Clemens got hungry in the night and ate it up. I never saw a child have such an appetite. I am confident that he would have eaten me if I had been healthy.

HOW FIELD INTRODUCED PERKINS.—Some years ago, when Eugene Field was city editor of the St. Joseph *Gazette*, Eli Perkins came through that city on his way to the little town of Hopkins, a few miles north, where he was going to lecture. Field was induced by Perkins to accompany him, and when they arrived at the place they only had time to get supper and go to the church where the sorrow was to prevail. Field agreed to introduce Perkins to the audience, which was a very necessary part of the program, seeing that neither of them knew a soul in the town. When the two stood up together on the platform Perkins was horrified to hear Field begin to apologize for not being able to lecture that night, as advertised, on account of a severe cold and headache; but gave the audience the consoling statement that he had brought with him his particular friend, Eugene Field, the talented and brilliant wit of the St. Joseph *Gazette*, who would lecture in his place. Then catching Perkins—whose real name is Mellville D. Landon—by the shoulder, he pulled him forward and introduced him as Eugene Field. Perkins was paralyzed for an instant—so much overcome, indeed, by Field's usurpation of his pseudological prerogatives that he couldn't even stammer out an explanation, but went on with his well-memorized lecture, and to this day the people of Hopkins are kicking about the terrible time when Eugene Field turned their church into a circus ring.—*Denver Great West.*

When we asked our girl to marry us she said she didn't mind—and we have since found out that she don't.—*Toledo American.*

The Transcript

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.—Two Dollars a Year; One Dollar for Six Months payable in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.—Eight cents a line for first insertion; Four cents a line for each additional insertion. One inch of space counted as twelve lines. Standing advertisements at special rates. Business Gossip notices, Ten cents a line each insertion. Obituaries and Tributes of Respect, Five cents a line. No advertisements inserted among reading matter. ☞ No free advertising.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 17, 1882.

DELAWARE R. R.—TRAINS LEAVE MIDDLETOWN.

Going North,	7:55 A.M.	11:07 A.M.	5:06 P.M.
Going South,	10.39 A.M.	2:10 P.M.	7:30 P.M.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Town Notes.

— Our friends in the cities need not get alarmed about the peach crop of '82. It is still safe.

— Rev. Mr. Alexander preached at Drawyer's Presbyterian Church, Odessa, on Sunday.

— Isaac Jones, Jr., has enlarged and improved the office in his warehouse on Railroad avenue.

— The Levy Court will consider all questions relating to roads and schools on Tuesday, March 28th.

— L. W. Roberts & Co. expect to remove to Sudlersville, Md., where a store is building for them.

— Agricultural machinery from Western and Northern factories is beginning to arrive in considerable quantities.

— Geo. W. Ingram went to West Virginia this week to close the large land sale recently noticed in these columns.

— The painter has begun his work early this season, and the dingy buildings are fast being brightened in tasteful colors.

— It is worth a dollar to hear Jake Foster tell about the peculiarities of the Chinese, and he won't charge you a cent.

— The branch of the Rochester Mutual Relief Society, recently organized here, has over forty members, and is still growing.

— Geo. W. Ingram, real estate agent, has sold for Duval Gibbs, a farm on the Levels, 190 acres, to S. G. Clary, of Ohio, for $5,000.

— The agent of P. G. Greene, one of our Philadelphia advertisers, will be at the National Hotel with samples of carpets on the 20th and 21st insts.

— Miss E. S. Chadbourne will appear at Middletown Hall on Thursday evening, 30th inst., under the auspices of the Lyceum. Tell your friends about it.

— A pleasant social hop at the residence of Mr. John T. Wilson, on the Levels, Wednesday evening, was attended by a number of Middletown ladies and gentlemen.

— James T. Shallcross has just put in improved machinery for can making at his cannery, and expects to pack fruit and vegetables on a much larger scale than last season.

— Prof. Ford's class in voice culture, which suspended its meetings for a few weeks on account of Conference preparations, will resume its course of instruction on Wednesday evening next.

— March reminded us yesterday of his erratic disposition by giving us a pretty little spring snow storm. The fall was several inches in depth, but it will disappear under the genial sun of to-day.

— The Irving Lyceum will hold its regular weekly meeting Monday evening. A program of exercises promising to be unusually entertaining has been prepared. The questions out will be called for.

— Middletown is expected to make a great stride in the way of improvements during the coming building season. Perhaps there will be more handsome dwellings built during '82 than in any year of the town's past history.

— F. C. McWhorter occupies one of R. A. Cochran's new Main street stores as an agricultural implement depot, and the other is being fitted up for Philip Less, the clothing man, who will remove to it at an early date.

— The TRANSCRIPT has a half ton of coal in its cellar, that belongs to Johnson, the grindstone man. It came through a little mistake of the carter's. The next time he makes a similar mistake we hope he'll have a ton aboard.

— Don't forget the literary entainment on Thursday evening, March 30th. Miss E. S. Chadbourne in choice literary selections, and music by members of the Lyceum. Reserved seat tickets will be on sale at the post-office early next week.

— R. A. Brice, of the firm of J. E. Hendrickson & Co., the Philadelphia commission merchants, was in town this week and made a sale of fourteen head of fine beef cattle for W. A. Hukill, of Odessa. The stock averaged about 1400 pounds. The sale was made to a Philadelphia butcher.

— Sam. Sanford announces that he is coming with his combination to play "Ten Nights in a Bar-room," at Middletown Hall, on Friday Evening next, 24th inst. Sam is justly popular on the Peninsula, and will doubtless have a good house.—He is said to be supported by an excellent company.

— The following is a list of the letters remaining in the post-office at Middletown for the week ending March 18th: Mrs. Laura Wood Burke, Mrs. S. R. Emerson, Warner Guy, A. J. Goldsborough, Alfred Herrick, Hester Lewis, John R. Lammers. Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. D. L. Dunning, P. M.

— In another column we give Mr. Hartley, the postmaster at Sassafras, an opportunity to reply to the charge that he overlooked a bundle of TRANSCRIPTS in the mail bag and sent them back to Middletown on Monday morning. The statement was made by the clerk in the office here. We know nothing further about the matter than that our Sassafras mail was sent to the Middletown post-office on Friday evening and did not reach our Sassafras subscribers until Monday. Postal employs, like the rest of mankind, are liable to make mistakes, but too often their mistakes are the result of gross carelessness.

Church Improvement.

A congregational meeting of Forest Presbyterian Church was held on Wednesday to consider the question of improving and enlarging their church edifice. The general expression was favorable to having the work begun at an early day. It was decided to ask that all subscriptions be made payable on the first day of May next. The committee appointed at a former meeting will proceed with the work of getting subscriptions. The next meeting will be held on the 23d inst.

Amusements.

Abbey's Uncle Tom's Cabin Company is billed to give a performance at Middletown Hall on Thursday night of next week, when they will present that old but ever popular play. The company is highly indorsed by the press, and their version of the Cabin of Uncle Thomas met with so much favor at Booth's, New York, last winter, that it enjoyed a run of one hundred nights. Russian blood hounds in the chase after Eliza, the jubilee singers and a trick donkey are novelties the company promise to introduce in the play.

County.

— George Boulden is building a new store-house at Glasgow.

— The Delaware Iron Company of New Castle is turning out thirteen car loads of boiler tubes and pipes daily.

— Sheriff Clark is receiving many applications for passes from persons anxious to witness the execution of Jeremiah Harrigan.

— Governor Hall has appointed Henry A. Wilson a Justice of the Peace for Appoquinimink hundred, in place of J. C. Wilson, deceased.

— The new hall of the Knights of Pythias and Red Men, at New Castle, will be dedicated on May 1st. William Herbert and others, of New Castle, will offer a prize, to be given to the best drilled Uniformed Battalion present.

— Charles W. Hornberger, a brakeman on the Delaware railroad, got his foot fast in a switch, while coupling cars at Wilmington Tuesday night, and was struck and instantly killed by a shifting engine. His body was shockingly mutilated.

— The Wesleyan Female College will close on Tuesday next. Rev. J. M. Williams, the president, expects to be transferred to some other Conference. The Alumnæ Association of the College will meet on the 24th inst., to decide in regard to the disposition to be made of their library.

— The almshouse property, in Wilmington, advertised to be sold on Wednesday, was withdrawn. The property was first offered for sale in the whole, the first bid being $50,000. The highest bid was $82,000, made by Col. Tom Ford. The block on the west side of Broome street, between Front and Second, was next offered, and withdrawn, the highest bid being $25.50 per foot. It was decided to postpone the sale until May 4th.

State.

— The African M. E. Church, at Lewes, was burned last week.

— Money sold at a premium of thirteen per cent. at the last meeting of the Milford Loan Association.

— A Camden farmer shipped 1,000 pounds of leaf tobacco last week. He finds the cultivation of the weed in Delaware profitable.

— A. P. Griffith, of Smyrna, has sold the farm of Dr. John W. Flick, in West Dover hundred, containing 110 acres, to Jacob Smith, of Pennsylvania, for $1,700.

— The Delaware, Maryland and New Jersey Lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen will hereafter be assessed only at death of members in the three States named.

— Captain P. V. Carey, a native of Delaware, has been elected mayor of Des Moines, Iowa, over two competitors. When Delawareans settle in other States we generally hear from them, and not often in any but an honorable way. In whatever field they go they usually contrive to get up head.

— The annual meeting of the Presbytery of New Castle will be held in Princess Anne, Somerset county, Maryland, on Tuesday, April 18th, and continue several days. The Rev. J. T. Umsted, of Smyrna, is the retiring moderator, and will preach the opening sermon. Commissioners will be chosen to represent the Presbytery at the annual session of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church.

Maryland Matters.

— Leonard Harley, of Centreville, went behind a mule, last week. He is now doing as well as could be expected.

— Efforts to get a post-office at Town Point, Cecil county, Md., are being made, and with good prospects of success. The people of that vicinity have long been subjected to much inconvenience in getting their mail. Their nearest post-office is six miles away.

— Abraham Wilson, a colored man, living near the Delaware line, while abusing his horse, on last Saturday morning, was violently kicked in the abdomen by the animal, receiving such injuries that death followed in about two hours afterward. Wilson had the reputation of being a cruel man in dealing with his stock.—*Cecil News.*

Jeremiah Harrigan.

Next Friday is the day fixed for the execution at New Castle of Jeremiah Harrigan, for the murder of Dennis Shea. Great efforts have been made by friends of the doomed man to get him a respite. On Monday, Squire Jackson, of Hockessin, and ex-Sheriff Richardson held a conference with Governor Hall at the National Hotel, Middletown, and urged a respite of a few months. They pleaded for it on the ground that Harrigan needed more time in which to settle up his affairs and provide for his children. A petition of three hundred signatures urging the Governor to grant the respite was presented. The Governor reserved his dicision, saying that he wanted to act carefully and ascertain all the facts in the case. If not respited, Harrigan will be hanged in the jail yard during the forenoon of Friday. The number of witnesses to the execution is not to exceed thirty, including jury, coroner and physicians. The jury has been summoned. Applications for passes, Sheriff Clark says, are numerous. It seems strange that so many men should have a morbid curiosity to see a fellow man choked to death.

The Mutual Loan.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mutual Loan Association of Middletown will be held on Tuesday evening. The report of the Auditor's will be submitted, and a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and three managers will be elected. The funds on hand will be sold to the highest bidder. Money has sold at a low premium during the past year, but the report will show fair earnings for stockholders. One hundred shares of new stock will be issued to-morrow, and the future demand for money promises to be greater than it has been during the past twelve months.

Conference Echoes.

— About fifteen hundred people from neighboring towns and surrounding country attended services in Middletown on Sunday.

— The music of the M. E. Church and Sunday school choirs at the Conference anniversaries was warmly praised. The cornet and bass viol accompaniment by Messrs. George and Samuel Price was a highly pleasing feature of it. Mr. R. L. Price was the efficient organist. The preachers went into raptures over Middletown church music.

Odessa Public School.

ROLL OF HONOR.

In the higher department of the Odessa public schools, the following pupils, having been in attendance at least seventeen days during the month ended March 10, (19 days in month) obtained general averages as follows—10 being perfect:

Willie Baker, 9 31-36; Scott Townsend, 9 17-20; Mary Peacock, 9 31-40; Lucy Rhoades, 9 25-36; Sallie Enos, 9 15-20; Ruth Naudain, 9 23-36; Chas. Weist, 9¾; Harry Smith, 9 13-24; Harry Griffinberg, 9 16-40; Georgie Hallman, 9 17-36; Chester Gibson, 9 17-36; Ella Rhein, 9 4-9; Sallie Paullin, 9 4-9; Mattie Short, 9 17-40; Ella Walker, 9 2-5; Lizzie Gilch, 9 7-18; Willie Gilch, 9⅜; Jno. Corbit, 9 5-18; Ada Roberts, 9¼; Harry Rose, 9¼.

Conference.

The large assemblage at the Sunday School anniversary, Friday evening, was addressed by Rev. Alfred Smith, one of the most promising young men in the Conference, and by Dr. Freeman, corresponding secretary of the Sunday School Union. Mr. Smith's discourse has been highly praised, and may be classed among the very best efforts of the anniversary meetings.

Rev. J. A. Brindle conducted the devotional exercises Saturday morning, after which the business session opened. Rev. J. McK. Brewington's resignation was accepted. The annual statement of the Wilmington Conference Academy was presented. The receipts of the institution for the year closing March 1st, 1882, have been $5,748.77, and the expenditures, $5,795.69. The indebtedness of the school on March 1st was $20,560.19, a decrease during the year of $4,273.50. Hon. B. T. Biggs, Middletown; George Paris, Dover; Thomas Rickards, Lewes; Walter F. Harman, Centreville, Md., were elected trustees of the Academy by the stockholders, and Revs. C. W. Prettyman, J. T. VanBurkalow, T. S. Williams and W. H. Hutchin on behalf the Conference.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Colclazer a committee of five was appointed to inquire into the laws of Delaware relating to incorporation of religious societies and report at the next session of Conference.

The Board of Stewards made a report of collections for worn-out preachers and their widows and orphans, as follows: Wilmington district apportionment, $1,490, raised, $1,534.25; Easton district apportionment, $1,135, raised, $1,159; Dover district apportionment, $1,015, raised, $866.10; Salisbury district apportionment, $720, raised, $641; total, $4,846.35. A distribution of the above was then made. Dr. Freeman, of the Sunday School Union, and Dr. Hunt, of the American Bible Society, addressed the Conference. The special committee on the Wesleyan Female College reported in favor of disbanding the Board of Trustees, and appointing a committee to secure the revocation of the charter of the institution. The report was made the order of the day for Monday.

Memorial service was held Saturday afternoon, Rev. Charles Hill presiding. The memoir on the death of the Rev. E. Miller was delivered by the Rev. J. T. VanBurkalow; that on Mrs. Hozen, by the Rev. C. W. Prettyman; on Mrs. Atkins, by the Rev. R. W. Todd, presiding elder of the Dover district; on the Rev. J. W. Pearson, by the Rev. B. F. Price; on the Rev. F. B. Quigley, by the Rev. Mr. Gasner, and on the Rev. T. B. Prettyman, by the Rev. George W. Townsend.

The temperance anniversary Saturday evening brought out an audience that filled the Hall at an early hour, and many went away unable to find a comfortable place to stand, even. Addresses were made by Dr. Caldwell and Rev. F. C. McSorley. Dr. Caldwell reviewed the efforts of the temperance people to get a local option law through the last Legislature, and stated that as five members of the Senate were openly opposed to the original bill it was not possible to get it passed by the Senate at any time of its pending there. He made an able plea for prohibition. It was really better and surer than a local option law. He favored a prohibition amendment to the constitution and a penal statute for drunkenness.

Sunday services in the churches and Town Hall were attended by large assemblages. At the M. E. Church in the morning Conference Love Feast was held at 9 o'clock and deacons were ordained. Bishop Hurst preached a grand sermon from Galatians iv, 4th and 5th verses. In the evening, Rev. G. W. Miller, of Grace church, Wilmington, preached to a large audience. Many were unable to get within the church.

At Forest Presbyterian Church, Rev. M. A. Richards preached in the morning and Dr. McCauley, president of Dickenson College, in the evening. The audience in the morning filled every pew, as well as the aisles. Dr. Caldwell was announced to preach in the evening, but was ill.

At the Town Hall, a very interesting Sunday school session was held in the afternoon. Addresses were made by Bishop Hurst, Revs. J. F. Williamson, Alfred Smith, Charles A. Hill and others. The choir rendered music that was highly praised. Rev. Geo. R. Bristor preached to a large assemblage in the evening.

At the morning session of Conference on Monday, Rev. J. E. Bryan conducted the devotional exercises. Cambridge and North East were named as the places for holding the next Conference, and Cambridge was chosen. A request was made that Bishop Hurst preside at the next session of Conference. The Educational Committee made a report on Dickenson College. Bishop Hurst made an address on education. Rev. Mr. Colclazer reported for the committee on Freedmen's Aid. Senator Saulsbury spoke to the Conference about the Conference Academy. He said the school is doing good work, and appealed to the Conference to sustain it.

At the afternoon session, the Statistical Committee reported the number of Sunday Schools in the Conference district at 334, an increase of eight; officers and teachers, 3,638, increase, 764; scholars, 29,354, increase, 1,504; average attendance, 17,768, increase, 347; number of probationers on roll, 5,234, decrease, 385; removed by certificate, 136; increase, 38; dropped, withdrawn or unknown, 652; decrease, 311; on roll at the end of the year, 3,881, an increase; number of members at the end of the year, 24,996, decrease, 386; number of churches, 312, increase, 6; value, $1,113,300, decrease, $62,425. Number of parsonages, 68, increase, 3; value, $65,130, increase, $4,750.

The following anti-polygamy resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Conference it is the full duty of Congress, having all power to legislate for the territories, to enact laws for the suppression of Mormon polygamy in Utah and other territories, and further, that it should provide for the vigorous enforcement of such laws.

The following resolution on temperance was introduced by the committee and adopted:

Resolved, That the success of the temperance cause demands organized efforts and financial support on the part of the friends of the cause, and earnest efforts to form a strong and correct public opinion upon the subject. To this end the committee recommends that a lecture or sermon be delivered in each charge, early in the Conference year, on "Temperance," and that local societies or leagues be formed for raising funds.

A resolution condemning the use of tobacco was adopted.

The following were elected officers of the Conference Education Society: President, F. A. Ellis; Vice-presidents, L. C. Matlack, W. T. Vaules, T. W. Eliason, Jr., Thomas Mallalieu; Secretary, W. H. Hutchin; Treasurer, J. F. Williamson.

The special committee appointed to visit the venerable Bishop Scott and bear to him the fraternal greetings of the Conference, having performed its pleasant labors on Sunday afternoon, made its report. Presiding Elder Todd, as chairman of the committee, presented the Bishop with a cane made from the wood of Barrett's Chapel, one of the oldest churches in the land.

W. H. Hutchin was elected president and T. E. Martindale secretary of the Conference Sunday School society.

The missionary anniversary was held in the Hall Monday evening, the assemblage being one of the largest ever packed in the building. Rev. Dr. Reed delivered an address. A. G. Cox read the fortieth annual report of the Missionary society. The total amount of moneys received from the four districts was as follows: Easton, $2,676; Saulsbury, $1,563.18; Dover, $2,221.70; Wilmington, $6,461; making a grand total of $12,922.13, an increase of $1,241.72 over last year.

Resolutions of thanks were passed in behalf of the people of Middletown for their hospitality; to the choir for its excellent music; to the various railroad companies; to the secretary; to the trustees of the church, and the directors of the Town Hall, and to the presiding Bishop. A collection was taken for the sexton, amounting to over $50.

Rev. Mr. Tood presented Bishop Hurst with a cane made of wood from Barrett's Chapel.

At a late hour the Bishop announced the appointments and the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

L. C. Matlack, Presiding Elder.
Wilmington: Asbury—C. Hill.
Brandywine—John Shilling.
Epworth—Vaughan Smith.
Grace—G. W. Miller.
Madeley—T. A. H. O'Brien.
Mt. Salem—T. L. Tomkinson.
Scott—T. R. Creamer.
St. Paul's—M. A. Richards.
Union—Adam Stengle.
Bethel and Glasgow—H. Colclazer.
Charlestown, Md.—J. W. Hammersly.
Cherry Hill—E. E. White.
Chesapeake City—F. J. Cochran.
Chester—L. W. Layfield.
Claymont—David Dodd.
Christiana—D. T. Waddell.
Delaware City—T. B. Hunter.
E'kton and Crouch's Chapel—W. E. Avery.
Elk Neck—G. S. Conaway.
Mt. Lebanon—L. E. Andrew.
Mt. Pleasant—W. B. Gregg.
Newark and Wesley—W. H. Hutchin.
New Castle—N. M. Browne.
Newport—J. E. Bryan.
North East—C. F. Sheppard.
Port Deposit—R. C. Jones.
Red Lion—Julius Dodd.
Rising Sun, Md.—J. D. Kemp.
St. Georges and Summit—G. A. Phœbus, D. D.
Zion—John France.
Wesleyan Female College—James M. Williams, member of Grace Quarterly Conference. A. T. Scott, Professor in Wesleyan Female College, member of Asbury Quarterly Conference.

DOVER DISTRICT.

R. W. Todd, Presiding Elder.
Beckwith and Speddeos—James Carroll.
Bridgeville—W. S. Robinson and C. H. Williams.
Cambridge—E. L. Hoffecker.
Camden—J. A. Brindle.
Church Creek—J. W. Poole.
Denton—A. D. Davis and S. M. Morgan, Jr.
Dorchester—T. O. Ayers and A. W. Holt.
Dover—J. H. Caldwell, D. D.
Ellendale—I. D. Johnson.
Fedlersburg—E. H. Nelson and W. Jagold.
Felton—A. W. Milby and B. Warren.
Frederica—W. W. W. Wilson.
Galestown—Joseph Robinson.
Georgetown—P. H. Rawlins.
Harrington—W. E. England and G. L. Hardesty.
Leipsic—E. C. Atkins.
Lewes—C. W. Prettyman.
Lincoln—J. S. Foreman.
Little Creek—J. H. McFadden.
Magnolia—W. F. Corkran.
Milford—J. S. Willis.
Milford Neck—To be supplied.
Millsboro—A. P. Prettyman.
Milton—A. W. Lightbourne.
Nassau—John Warthman.
Seaford—B. W. Chase.
Woodhandtown—J. M. Lindale
Wyoming—S. N. Pilchard.

EASTON DISTRICT.

T. E. Martindale, Presiding Elder.
Appoquinimink—R. K. Stephenson.
Cecilton—J. B. Merritt.
Centreville—T. E. Terry.
Chestertown—T. H. Haynes.
Church Hill—W. B. Walton.
Easton—E. P. Aldred.
Galena—W. M. Warner.
Greensboro—J. E. Smith.
Hillsboro—G. W. Burke.
Kent Circuit—W. M. Green.
Kent Island—B. F. Price
Marydel—Newton McQuay.
Middletown—W. L. S. Murray.
Millington—R. H. Adams.
Odessa—J. P. Otis.
Oxford—Alfred Smith.
Pomona—E. C. Macnichol.
King's Creek—L. P. Corkran.
Queenstown—Isaac Jewell.
Royal Oak—E. H. Miller.
Sassafras—C. A. Hill.
Smyrna—J. D. Rigg.
Smyrna Circuit—J. T. VanBurkalow.
St. Michael's—J. E. Mowbray.
Still Pond—L. E. Barrett.
Sudlersville—J. O. Sypherd and W. B. Guthrie.
Talbot—J. E. Kidney.
Townsend—T. E. Bell.
Trappe—F. C. McSorley.

SALISBURY DISTRICT.

T. S. Williams, Presiding Elder.
Accomack—L. G. Fosnocht.
Asbury—G. S. Gassner.
Berlin—C. A. Grice.
Bethel circuit—W. L. P. Bowen.
Chincoteague—O. S. Walton.
Crisfield—E. L. Hubbard.
Deal's Island—To be supplied.
Delmar—W. R. McFarlane.
Fairmount—J. A. B. Wilson.
Forktown—W. J. Duhadaway.
Fruitland—Joseph Dare.
Goodboro—T. H. Harding and Valentine Gray.
Holland's Island—G. P. Smith.
Laurel—J. B. Quigg.
Newark, Md.—E. Davis.
Parasburg—James Conner.
Pocomoke City—G. W. Townsend.
Pocomoke Circuit—C. S. Baker.
Princess Anne—W. J. O'Neill.
Quantico—S. T. Gardner.
Roxanna—E. H Hynson.
St. Peter's and Quindoqua—Albert Chandler.
Salisbury—J. D. C. Hanna.
St. Georges and Bethel—G. W. Wilcox.
Snow Hill—J. H. Willey.
Stockton—J. A. Arters.
Sharptown—Robert Roe.
Westover—W. F. Talbot.
Worcester—J. M. Collins.
Smith's Island—To be supplied.
George R. Bristor is transferred to the Newark Conference.

B. & O's Right of Way.

The commissioners appointed by the court to assess damages to properties in Newark, caused by the right of way of the new Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Tuesday afternoon announced the following awards: Samuel C. Findley, awarded $600; claimed, $1,200. Wm. Dean, awarded $2,518.19; claimed $10,000. Delaware College, awarded $1,009; claimed $1,500, and by agreement between Captain W. H. Smith, agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and trustees of said college, the railroad procure one and a-half acres of land for $200 and receive a fee simple deed. James H. Ray, awarded $1,800; claimed $3,000. Samuel Donnell, awarded $25; claimed $500. Lewis L. Allen awarded $80; claimed $150. George G. Evans, awarded $500; claimed $1,000. George G. Evans and others, awarded $500; put in no special claim. Negotiations are pending for the right of way through four more Newark properties.—*Morning News.*

The M. P. Conference.

The Maryland Methodist Protestant Conference at Baltimore closed on Tuesday. The following are the appointments that will most interest upper Peninsular readers:

President—T. D. Valiant.
Salisbury District No. 1.—D. A. Shermer, Chairman.
Newark—S. T. Graham.
St. Luke's—W. R. Graham.
Wilmington—F. C. Kline.
Chester—E. O. Ewing.
Cecil—D. A. Shermer.
Rowlandsville—J. A. Weigand.
Warwick—J. B. Jones.
Leipsic—H. C. Stern.
Clayton—W. J. D. Lucas.
Behir—B. F. Benson.
Deer Creek—J. M. Yingling.
Susquehanna—C. W. Thompson.
Sub-District No. 2.—D. W. Bates, Chairman.
Chestertown—W. S. Hammond.
St. James—F. T. Little.
Kennedyville—A. J. Walter.
Chesapeake—D. W. Bates.
Kent Island—H. C. Cushing.
Queen Anne's—R. L. Lewis.
Centreville—D. L. Greenfield.
Crumpton—S. J. Smith.
Sub-District No. 3.—F. T. Tagg, Chairman.
Easton—F. T. Tagg.
St. Michaels—T. O. Crouse.
Talbot—J. E. Maloy.
Caroline—G. B. Bacchus, J. E. Duncan.
Preston—A. T. Melvin.
Dorchester—J. M. Sheridan.
Cambridge—J. S. Bowers.
Harrington—J. E. Nicholson.
Seaford—C. S. Arnett.

Eight-Square School.

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following named pupils have reached an average of 94 per cent. in scholarship and deportment for the month of February 1882:

Addie Eliason, John M. Clayton, Katie Eliason, Carrie McIntire, Jennie McIntire, Alice Eliason, Edgar Clayton, Fred McIntire, Addie Davis, Jimmie Stephens, Joshua Clayton.

Personal.

— Rev. Mr. Murray was this week confined to his home with an attack of sore throat.

— Miss Mattie Foard, of Cecil county, is visiting at the residence of Mr. Thomas Cavender, on the Manor.

— Alexander Maxwell, of the National Hotel, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, is improving.

— Miss Lizzie J. Merritt, of Elkton, is spending a few days in Middletown, the guest of Miss Anna M. Freeman.

Duties of Tax Collectors.

In the Levy Court on Tuesday morning the following resolution, offered by Col. Febiger, was adopted:

Resolved, That the opinion of the attorney of the Levy Court be asked in writing on the following questions, as points of law for the instruction of members:

First. Does not section 10, page 88 of the Revised Code, chapter 12 of collectors, require that the collector shall return *all delinquents?*

Second. Must not the collector, under section 1, chapter 372, volume 14, Laws of Delaware, page 90 in the Revised Code, return as delinquents the names of all men who have not actually paid him their tax? Can the collector, in other words, carry the name of men on his duplicate as having paid their tax, when no tax has actually been paid after due notice has been given as required by the above section?

Third. Have not the Levy Court or its committees the authority to inquire of the collectors, whilst the duplicate is in their possession, for the allowance for errors and delinquents if the parties thereon have paid their tax?

At the afternoon session of the Court the opinion of the Attorney General on the questions submitted was read by the clerk. It was as follows:

First. I would say that the section referred to obviously requires the collector to return a statement of all delinquents for *whose taxes he claims allowance, and none others.*

Second. Undoubtedly the collector can retain or, strictly speaking, the law retains the names of taxables in his duplicate if he does not return them as delinquents, thereby making himself chargeable with the rates.

Third. I do not think the Levy Court or its committees have anything to do with the collector's duplicate, except for the purpose of allowing (or disallowing in the case of a real estate tax) the delinquencies claimed by said collector, and it is not their province to inquire if persons on said duplicates have or have not paid their tax if their names are not on the delinquent list, returned by such collector for allowance.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Dr. McCauley at the Academy.

Dr. McCauley, president of Dickenson College, visited the public schools on Monday and spoke a few words to the students of Professor Wright's department about the origin, character, and progress of the Indian school experiment at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., where marked success hints at a peaceful and lasting solution of the vexed problem, in a manner befitting the honor and justice of a great nation. The Doctor's address was not less interesting and instructive, than charmingly simple and clear in style. The words were little but the thought was big. His small audience was clearly enough pleased with the talk, and I think, judging from their marks of approval and my own feelings, would have welcomed more of it. After the President's speech, Prof. Wright called a class in written arithmetic, who showed great accuracy and quickness in their work. No feature of their teacher's unsparing thoroughness of training tells more beneficially than his careful mathematical drilling. Your correspondent never regretted more keenly the want of pencil and note book than at hearing this discourse, which was worthy to be given verbatim to your patrons. W.

What Postmaster Hartley Says.

ED. TRANSCRIPT:—I find that the blame for the non-appearance of your paper last week has been charged to me. I make it a point to look into the bag after emptying it to see that no stray package has been left in. When I found the bundle of TRANSCRIPTS missing on said occasion, I picked up the bag and looked again, and still I did not see it. Your papers that come to this office are put up into a solid and very neat package, and if they were in the bag it is very strange that I failed to find them. I do not wish to enter into a discussion in regard to the matter as I shall continue in office only a few weeks longer, and, while I make no complaint against any one, I feel that a statement will not be out of order: Nearly every mail brings letters or packages belonging to some of our patrons that have been astray, and are marked "missent, Kent Co. R. R.," or "missent, Odessa, Del." A patron of this office received three different packages this week, which, instead of coming direct, had gone astray, been marked "missent," and finally turned up all right. Our package of Philadelphia *Records* got off the track three times last week, and came back marked "missent" and postmarked. Two-thirds of our mail matter that strays off comes marked "missent to Odessa," and we have more strays belonging to Odessa than from anywhere else. I suppose that the bag from this place and the Odessa bag are hung alongside of each other and the mistakes are made in assorting. These are plain facts, as many of my patrons know. QUERY.—Might not another mistake have been made and the package of TRANSCRIPTS been found in the Odessa bag on Monday morning?

Respectfully,
J. E. HARTLEY, P. M.
Sassafras, Md., March 11, 1882.

An Applicant.

MR. EDITOR:—While loafing around a printing office, in Dover, seeking an opportunity to read the exchanges, I happened to strike the TRANSCRIPT, and in it saw that you want a man to do your "bouncing" for you. It struck me right away that it is the very job I am looking for, as I am conscientiously opposed to any hard labor. I have had some experience at this kind of work, and would probably suit you better than a green hand. I tip the beam at 168; am five feet eleven inches in height, and still growing; measure thirty-eight inches around the chest, and think I could land any ordinary canvasser, by neck-and-b eches h ll, on top of Cox & Bro's. carria e shop without any trouble. Have a mild, s d-eyed cast of countenance, my fists have a faint resemblance to a sugar shovel, hollow side in; and my feet—well, they are simply immense—having often been taken for a good-sized western ham, with the bone pulled out. I pride myself upon these two latter accomplishments, so you can readily see the advantage it gives me over the ordinary canvasser—especially in the "bouncing" part of the work—because it would only be necessary to kick a man once to kick him all over. Should my application meet with your approbation (whatever that means), I would not object to spending rainy days and Sundays in keeping in order the cemetery back of your "manand," as I am an expert at this business, and am possessed with a more than ordinary amount of patience, having spent a greater part of my life in weeding onions, which probably accounts for the pensive look of my eyes. I am "poison" on canvassers any way, and am just dying to get a position where in I can have a chance to annihilate some of them. In consideration of an opportunity of having this feeling gratified, I would be willing to work for a nominal sum, say board and clothes, and a deed of a lot three by six in your cemetery. I take this precaution because a man can't sometimes most generally tell when he is going to get kicked by a mule, struck by a blizzard, or have an earthquake fall over on him; and being an orphan, homeless and friendless, with a h rror of the pauper's field, it would be so nice to have a pretty little grave, all covered with running vines, and shaded by the branching boughs of a friendly crab-apple-tree, in the midst of my victims in your dear little cemetery. And what a source of gratification it might be to you in after life, to take your friends for a walk through this cemetery on Sunday afternoons, and point out to them my grave in the midst of it, and with tearful eyes, and voice choked with emotion, recount to them the many touching episodes of my career while in your employ as "assistant bouncing editor." Should you desire my services, address

ORPHAN, Dover, Del.

John Wanamaker's Grand Depot, Philadelphia.

LARGEST STORE
JOHN WANAMAKER
GRAND DEPOT PHILADELPHIA.
DRY GOODS &c.

Samples and Catalogues by mail when requested.

— Harry L. Shepherd, who has for some time been connected with this office, has accepted a position with M. L. Hardcastle.

DIED.

GEARS.—In Middletown, March 10th, Beulah B. Gears, in the 9th year of her age.

In the bright autumnal days the temptation to comfortable exposure yields its fruit in a most pernicious cough and irritation of the throat. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stands unrivalled as a remedy for throat and lung diseases. 25 cents a bottle.

Business Gossip.

FARM BELLS, Vises and Tools, at G. E. HUKILL'S.

IT is useless to deny that the brightest and fairest fall easy victims to consumption, and equally fruitless to ignore the fact that decline has its origin in many cases in neglected catarrh. Sanford's Radical Cure is a pure, sweet, balsamic specific.

IT is a foolish mistake to confound a remedy of merit with quack medicines. We have used Parker's Ginger Tonic with the happiest results for Dyspepsia and Debility and know it to be a sterling health restorative.—*Times.*

Whence Comes the Unbounded Popularity of

Allcock's Porous Plasters?

Because they have proved themselves the Best External Remedy ever invented. They will cure asthma, colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, and any local pains.

Applied to the small of the back they are infallible in Back-Ache, Nervous debility, and all Kidney troubles; to the pit of the stomach they are a sure cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

ALLCOCK'S POROUS Plasters are painless, fragrant, and quick to cure. Beware of imitations that blister and burn. Get ALLCOCK'S, the only Genuine Porous Plaster.

Jan 6-6m eow

For Rent.

For Rent!

THE OFFICE ON RAILROAD AVENUE now occupied by Lord & Polk. Possession March 25th. Apply to
mar 4-tf ALEXANDER MAXWELL.

For Rent.

THE STORE AND DWELLING on Main street, east of Broad, now occupied by Z. McDONOUGH ROBERTS. A good stand for a Grocery. Apply to
mch 3-3t A. G. COX, Agent.

For Rent.

THE EIGHT-ROOMED DWELLING, ON Main Street, Middletown, adjoining the Bakery. Terms moderate.
Feb.17-tf. WILLIAM GREEN.

For Rent.

THE STOREHOUSE in which L. W. Roberts & Co. are now doing business. Possession given on the 25th of March next.
jan 20-tf MARTHA E. CLAYTON.

For Rent.

THE BRICK DWELLING situated on Main Street, Middletown, now occupied by J. M. Ernest. Nine rooms. Will be rented with or without stable. Possession March 25th.
jan 13-tf W. R. COCHRAN, Middletown, Del.

L.S.L.

Particular Notice.

All the drawings will hereafter be under the exclusive supervision and control of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 11th, 1882—143d Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly.

It never scales or postpones.

Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize,		$30,000
1 Capital Prize,		10,000
1 Capital Prize,		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000		5,000
20 Prizes of 500,		10,000
100 Prizes of 100,		10,000
200 Prizes of 50,		10,000
500 Prizes of 20,		10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10,		10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $300		$2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200		1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100		900
1857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all points, to whom liberal compensation will be paid.

For further information, write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by express or Registered Letter, or Money Order by mail. Addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
127 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ills.

or M. A. DAUPHIN,
607 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

The New York Office is removed to Chicago.

N. B.—Orders addressed to New Orleans will receive prompt attention.

*The particular attention of the public is called to the fact that the entire number of the Tickets for

The Transcript

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAR. 17, 1882.

For the Middletown Transcript.

LINES

WRITTEN UPON THE RECEIPT OF A PAINTING OF FLOWERS IN WINTER.

This painting; aye, so fair;
And from a hand that's fairer still!
May you ever be as free from care
As the "forget-me-nots" you've planted there.

"Spring Beauties!" Truly blest
Art thou, thy faith in God rest
On a foundation as sure and firm
As these little blossoms when they germ.
But, pray heaven you may never meet
Such tempestuous winds, as wildly beat
Around the spring beauties rocky seat.

Beautiful flowers!
What though the wind be piercing chill
And snow flakes fill the air!
What though around us valley and hill
Are desolate, and earth lies bleak and bare!
These flowers come so sweet, so fair,
That we almost can smell the fragrance rare;
And as we gaze on the paluting smooth
We fancy we see the petals move,
Yes! for a dear little forget-me-not
Moves her head just a wee little jot,
And in a voice so gentle, so low, as sweet
As a humming bird's song on wing so fleet
Whispers softly to me (unworthy one)
"Be of good cheer! ere long the sun
Will call us from our winter's sleep
And the life current once more through our veins shall leap.
Then soon our colors in beauty will blend
O'er bright sunny pastures and cool, shady glens,
And our fragrance shall rise
As a chant to the skies
To Him, our maker and friend. —COFFIS.

CHIPS.

Lying in the sun is said to be good for a sore back; but a sore back is an excellent cure for lying in the son.—*Hackensack Republican.*

Lives of plumber men remind us we can raise our prices higher, beat the people, build a mansion, start a bank and soon retire.—*Sweeley.*

The Millennium will never dawn until man knows as much about bringing up his own children as he does his neighbors.—*Whitehall Times.*

We always admired masquerade balls. It's so nice to squeeze a little lump of condensed sweetness for one straight hour, and then find out you've only been hugging your young sister.—*Lynn Bee.*

The Yale College faculty have declared that hereafter, when the seniors or sophomores injure a freshman, the guilty parties shall be punished just as if they had injured a human being.—*Texas Siftings.*

The New York *Sun* deplores the number of vacant pulpits in that metropolis. We don't deplore the number of vacant pulpits so much as we do the number of vacancies in the pulpits that are not vacant.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

"Is this the front of the capitol?" asked a newly-arrived stranger of an Austin darkey. "No, sah, dis heah side in front am de rear. Ef yer wants ter see the front, yer must go 'round dar behind on de udder side."—*Texas Siftings.*

The incongruities of nature are well illustrated when a man whose life from the cradle has been one stupendous error, points out a small mistake in a newspaper, and then asks the editor why he can't get things straight in his paper."—*Wilkins.*

Some one says "Bread and butter is the dress of this world; love and kindness the trimming." We'll bet $400 the man who wrote that isn't married. Any married man knows that the trimmings always cost four times as much as the dress.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Some one in trouble would like to know if there is any change so sad to contemplate as the last ten cents left from a ten dollar bill. We truthfully do not believe there is any worse change, unless it be the nickle left from a twenty dollar bill.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

A wide difference: "There is nothing like settling down," said the retired merchant confidentially to his neighbor. "When I gave up the business I settled down and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I should not have had a cent."—*Oil City Derrick.*

Garden notes for March: Plant circuses, sow baby elephants, take cuttings for spring suits, save money for summer excursions, arrange to pawn your ulster, buy a goat to eat up your old rubbers as you shed them, subscribe to the *Advance*, and don't contradict your wife.—*Fall River Advance.*

WINSTON, Forsyth Co., N. Y.

GENTS—I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was troubled with dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters, some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Methodist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtues of your Bitters.

Very respectfully,
REV. H. FEREBEE.

THE sixty-third anniversary of the foundation of the order of Odd Fellows will occur on April 26, and will be observed by the members of the order as a day of thanksgiving.

Horace B. Dick, Esq., associate editor of the *Delaware Co. Republican*, Chester, Pa., was cured by St. Jacob's Oil of very severe injuries resulting from a fall. His arm appeared to be paralyzed, but the Oil cured him.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

It seems to be a disputed question whether the wail of the thrashed schoolboy or the whale of the sea makes the most "blubber."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, derangements of which they prevent and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required.

For sale by all druggists.

The Farm.

A FINE DAIRY FARM.

The Quarterly Journal of the American Agricultural Association contains the following description of the dairy farm of Mr. Theodore A. Havemeyer, of New York:

"Mountainside Farm," as it is called, comprises 600 acres, and is located 30 miles west of New York on the Erie railroad in Northern New Jersey, in the beautiful Ramopo Valley. Mr. Havemeyer now has 98 Jersey cows and heifers (every animal of which is entered in the herd register of the American Jersey Cattle Club) including an importation in August last of 12 head, and by next spring will have 150. He has stable room for 200, and will keep that number of animals. The intention is to have one hundred head of cows, which, with the calves and bulls, will equal about 200 head, and to hold an annual sale, at the farm or elsewhere, for the disposition of the surplus. These annual sales will be made a feature of the farm.

This account of the appliances of the dairy will be found of interest: Beneath the ice house, on a level with the ground in the rear, the building being on the slope of a hill, is a summer dairy which is 10 feet from the floor to the ceiling. The walls of this building are 2½ feet thick, of solid masonry, pierced with six windows, which are of three thicknesses—one on the outside, one on the inside, and one in the centre of the wall. The floor and sides are tiled, and the ceiling is finished with ash boards, planed, tongued and grooved. The facilities for ventilation are such that the temperature can be kept at about 40° in summer, and regulated at will. This dairy is perfectly dry, and is entirely free from atmospheric or other impurities, and is regarded as the finest dairy and milk room in the country. Adjoining is a room on a level with the summer dairy, 49 feet long and 29 feet wide, the same height as the summer dairy, and with walls of the same thickness, and having a floor of cement. This is used for a wash room, churning room, etc., and is itself equal to the best dairy room in the United States. It forms a basement, while above it is the winter dairy of the same dimensions. The two are connected by an inclosed elevator, and also by a staircase. The floor, sides and ceiling of the winter dairy are also tiled in variegated colors and artistic figures, affording, with the blue and white tints, a most agreeable and restful picture.

These rooms, fitted so as to cream the milk by cold air alone, or by deep setting in water, have capacity for handling the milk of four hundred cows. The most improved churn and butter workers are used. A shaft from the engine room runs through the dairy work room so that power can be had whenever desired. Above it is the dairyman's residence, comprising ten rooms, handsomely fitted up, constituting a beautiful and comfortable house. Extending along the east side and south end of the engine room, ice house and dairy is the veranda, eight feet wide, eleven feet high, and covered with a slanting roof. The arrangement of the ice house is such as to govern the vital question of the temperature of the dairy with absolute certainty. And here again the economy of the entire farm is exemplified. The dripping from the ice is utilized by being drawn into tanks or coolers in which the milk is placed in cans, the latter standing in the ice water. The accommodations of the dairy department will thus be seen to be perfect in capacity and arrangement. No similar establishment is known to us as existing on any farm in the country; and there is to be said of it, besides all that regards its unequaled facilities for its purpose, that its absolute cleanliness in all its departments, its freedom from odors, and the economy displayed in its management, are true indications of the exceptional wisdom and foresight which characterize every arrangement about the farm.

A REMEDY FOR POTATO BUGS.—Troy's press tells of a farmer who has tried a new remedy for potato bugs with success. He procured a number of boards and placed them here and there among his potatoes and on these boards were placed raw potatoes sliced. At noon on the first day of the experiment he and his hired men found every piece of potato covered with bugs. The men killed this crop and at night another crop was killed, though not so large, and in a week's time not a bug could be seen and his trouble with bugs after this was comparatively small. In the spring, he says, is the best time to attend to bugs, as a spring bug, he understands, breeds from 300 to 500 during the potato season. He thinks it would be a good plan to dip the piece of potato in paris green, as it would save the work of killing them.

HE DID NOT MINCE MATTERS.—A representative of the Lynn (Mass.) *Item*, in a late ramble throughout that city, gathered, among other scraps of interest and information, the following: The first place visited by the reporter was the fruit store of Mr. J. Levett, No. 67 Market street, in response to a rumor that the proprietor had been cured of the rheumatism by the great remedy. Mr. Levett not being in, the reporter had a talk with his son. Mr. Levett stated that his father had been cured of an exceedingly bad attack of rheumatism by the St. Jacobs Oil. He had the disease in his right arm and shoulder, which became perfectly helpless after being affected a few hours. His pain was so great that he could not rest in comfort or attend to business with any degree of satisfaction. After enduring this sort of thing for some time, he purchased a bottle of the Great German Remedy and began to apply it. He did not mince matters at all, but just used the Oil for all it was worth. After pursuing this mode of treatment for three days the pain was banished and his father was in a perfectly healthy condition. He has never since felt any rheumatic pain.

MOTHER DIED OF SALT RHEUM:—J. W. Adams, Newark, Ohio, says: "Cuticura Remedies are the greatest medicines on earth. Had the worst case Salt Rheum in this county. My mother had it twenty years, and in fact died from it. I believe Cuticura would have saved her life. My arms, breast and head were covered for three years, which nothing relieved or cured until I used the Cuticura Remedies.

DR. MOTT'S Liver Pills are the best Cathartic Regulators,

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures Catarrh and all affections of the mucous membrane.

BAKER'S PAIN PANACEA cures pain in Man and Beast. For use externally and internally.

DR. ROGER'S Vegetable Worm Syrup instantly destroys worms and removes the Secretions which cause them.

DR. GREEN'S Oxygenated Bitters is the oldest and best remedy for Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Malaria, Indigestion, all disorders of the stomach, and all diseases indicating an impure condition of the Blood, Kidneys, Liver, Skin, etc.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.—The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. The salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Be sure you get Henry's Carbolic Salve, as all others are but imitations and counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH.—It seems strange that any one will suffer from the many derangements brought on by an impure condition of the blood, when Scovill's Sarsaparilla and Stillingia, or Blood and Liver Syrup will restore perfect health to the physical organization. It is indeed a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and has proven itself to be the Best Blood Purifier ever discovered, effectually curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipilas, Malaria; all Nervous disorders and Debility, Bilious complaints and all Diseases indicating an impure Condition of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Skin, etc. It corrects indigestion. A single bottle will prove to you its merits as a health renewer, for it acts like a charm, especially when the complaints of an exhausted nature, having a tendency to lessen the natural vigor of the brain and nervous system.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.—The following statement of William J. Coughlin, of Somerville, Mass., is so remarkable that we beg to ask for it the attention of our readers. He says: "In the fall of 1876 I was taken with a violent bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I soon began to lose my appetite and flesh. I was so weak at one time that I could not leave my bed. In the summer 1877 I was admitted to the City Hospital. While there the doctor said I had a hole in my left lung as big as a half dollar. I expended over a hundred dollars in doctors and medicines. I was so far gone at one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave no hope, but a friend told me of Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs. I laughed at my friend, thinking that my case was incurable, but I got a bottle to satisfy him, when to my surprise and gratification, I commenced to feel better. My hope, once dead, began to revive, and to-day I feel in better spirits than I have the past three years.

"I write this hoping you will publish it, so that every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will be induced to take Dr. Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and be convinced that Consumption can be Cured. I have taken two bottles and can positively say that it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness. My cough has almost entirely disappeared and I shall soon be able to go to work." Sold by druggists.

Miscellaneous Advert's.

Cuticura

Geo. W. Brown, 48 Marshall street, Providence, R. I., cured by Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) of a Ringworm Humor got at the barber's, which spread all over his ears, neck and face, and for six years resisted all kinds of treatment.

SKIN HUMOR.
F. H. Drake, Esq., agent for Harper & Bros., Detroit, Mich., gives an astonishing account of his case (eczema rodent), which had been treated by a consultation of physicians without benefit, and which speedily yielded to the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally.

SCALD HEAD.
H. A. Raymond, Auditor F. W., J. & S. R. R., Jackson, Mich., was cured of Scald Head of nine years duration by the Cuticura Remedies.

ECZEMA.
Hon. Wm. Taylor, Boston, Mass., permanently cured of a humor of the face and scalp (eczema) that had been treated unsuccessfully for twelve years by many of Boston's best physicians and most noted specialists, as well as European authorities.

MILK CRUST.
Mrs. Bowers, 143 Clinton St., Cincinnati, speaks of her sister's child, who was cured of milk crust which resisted all remedies for two years. Now a fine healthy boy, with a beautiful head of hair.

FALLING HAIR.
Frank A. Bean, Steam Fire Engine 6, Boston, was cured of Alopecia, or falling of the hair, by the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally and Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, which completely restored his hair when all said he would lose it.

TREATMENT.
The Cuticura treatment consists in the internal use of the Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, and the external use of Cuticura and Cuticura Soap, the great skin cures.

CUTICURA
Remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of CUTICURA, a Medicinal Jelly, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP (the queen of medicinal and toilet soaps), 25c. CUTICURA MEDICINAL SHAVING SOAP, 15c. Principal depot, WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

CATARRH

Sanford's Radical Cure.

Clear head and voice, easy breathing, sweet breath, perfect smell, taste and hearing, no cough, no distress, by using SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE.

Sneeze until your head is ready to fly off, eyes and nose running water, throat parched and blood feverish or take SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE for Catarrh and be cured.

Witch Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossoms are what Sanford's Radical Cure is made of. One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, in one package for $1. Sold everywhere. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

ELECTRICITY!
Gentle, yet effective, united with Healing Balsam, render COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS one hundred times superior to all other plasters for every Pain, Weakness and Inflammation. Price 25 cts. Sold everywhere.

Beware OF Fraud

BENSON'S CAPCINE PLASTERS

HAVE BEEN IMITATED,
And their excellent reputation injured by worthless imitations. The Public are cautioned against buying Plasters having similar sounding names. See that the word C-A-P-C-I-N-E is correctly spelled.

Benson's Capcine Porous Plasters

Are the only improvement ever made in Plasters.
One is worth more than a dozen of any other kind.
Will positively cure where other remedies will not even relieve.
Price 25 cents.
Beware of cheap Plasters made with lead poisons.

SEABURY & JOHNSON,
Manufacturing Chemists, New York.

A SURE REMEDY AT LAST. Price 25cts. MEAD'S Medicated CORN and BUNION PLASTER.

Middletown Advertisements.

New FALL Stock!

Our friends and patrons will find us ready with a full line of NEW goods suitable for the season.

IN DRESS GOODS,

We have everything that is new, fresh and attractive, and our facilities enable us to buy at the very Lowest Figures.

Our Notion Department,
Contains all the latest novelties in the way of Trimmings, Laces and Fancy Goods generally.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods
IN GREAT VARIETY.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Suitings,
A stock large and varied enough to please all tastes.

☞WE MAKE A SPECIALTY in this line of goods, and invite an inspection of the same.

IN CARPETS,
We have a full line at CITY PRICES.

Our Grocery Department
Will always be found to contain a choice stock of fresh goods, and it is a well established fact that we sell groceries as low as any house on the Peninsula.

We are the sole agent in Middletown for the Celebrated

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine
A stock of which we now have on hand.

M. L. HARDCASTLE,

No. 1 TOWN HALL,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.
aug19-tf.

J. B. FOARD. WM. A. COMEGYS.

FOARD & COMEGYS

Grain Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
COAL,

LIME, FERTILIZERS,
AND
Agricultural Implements,
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

Sole Agents for
D. M. OSBORN'S
SELF-BINDING HARVESTER,
Six and Seven and Eight Feet Cut.
Mowers and Reaping Machines,
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Also, have for sale
STAR and VICTOR Horse Rakes,
JUST RECEIVED a car load of the celebrated
OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS,
FOR SALE AT LOWEST PRICES,
Rambo's Celebrated Lime
For Sale as Low as the Lowest.

AGENTS FOR THE
Acme Pulverizing Harrow.
☞Call and examine goods at our warerooms, opposite the National Hotel. mar27-tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber would call the attention of the public to the large and well-selected
Stock of Goods,
Consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Notions,
GROCERIES,
BOOTS AND SHOES
HATS, HARDWARE,
Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware
Earthen and Stone Ware,
FISH, MEATS, &c.
And everything usually kept in a
FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY STORE
All of which have been selected with care, and will be sold
At Prices in accordance with the times.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS.

CHAS. TATMAN, Jr.
MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan. 1, 1880-tf.

ROOFING!

WE DESIRE to call the attention of those who are about to build or repair, to our superior facilities for doing all kinds of
Metal Roofing
AT SHORT NOTICE AND IN THE VERY BEST MANNER.
THE BEST MATERIAL
Used and the work carefully done.
We Guarantee Satisfaction.
☞ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY FURNISHED☜
Stoves, Heaters, Ranges
—AND—
SLATE MANTELS,
—Of the newest designs always in store.—
TIN-WARE AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
—In Great Variety.—

The Hennis Broiler,
The only common sense broiler ever invented. You will never use any other after trying it.
R. H. ELIASON,
Main Street, Middletown, Del.
Feb 28-tf.

Thomas Massey, Jr.,
CLOCK
And Watch Maker,
MAIN STREET,
Next Door to National Hotel,
Middletown, Delaware

CLOCKS, Watches, Jewelry, &c, neatly and promptly repaired.
Always on hand and for sale, Clocks, Watches, Plated Ware, Forks, Spoons, Silver Napkin Rings, Silver Thimbles, Salt, Sugar and Tea Spoons, Butter Knives, Gold Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Watch Keys, Key Rings, Steel Watch Chains, &c.
AGENT FOR
DEVINNY'S SPECTACLES.
jan1-1y

Middletown Advertisements.

Fall & Winter GOODS!

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,

Dress Goods,

—FANCY GOODS.—

TRIMMINGS!

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

CLOTHING!

Hats, Caps,
Boots, Shoes,
Carpets, Oil Cloths

Fresh Groceries,

—PROVISIONS,—

SALT.

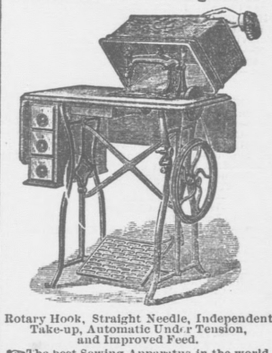
☞The above-named goods we have in quantity and quality to please all who may favor us with a call.

We have also in connection with our large stock of Carpets,
RICHARDSON'S
—CARPET EXHIBITOR,—
Which enables us to sell the very choicest styles of Tapestry, Body Brussels, and Moquet Carpets.
WE REPRESENT A STOCK OF CARPETS
Amounting to $10,000,
Ranging in price from 25 cents to $2.00 per yard.
We have also on hand some very handsome goods suitable for wooden weddings.

W. H. MOORE & CO.

MAIN ST., MIDDLETOWN, DEL.
Jan 1-tf.

NEW No. 8,
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine



Rotary Hook, Straight Needle, Independent Take-up, Automatic Under Tension, and Improved Feed.
☞The best Sewing Apparatus in the world. The lightest running, and noiseless.
Don't buy poorly made and cheap Sewing Machines. The best is the cheapest.
M. L. HARDCASTLE, Agent, Middletown, Del.
Home Office, 807 Market St., Wilmington, Del.
J. H. PRIMROSE, Manager. may13-1y.

HARDWARE.

W. H. JOHNSON,
—Dealer in—
Hardware and Paints,
AT PRICES LOW,
AS MY CUSTOMERS OF THE PAST YEAR will testify.
Agricultural Implements,
OILS, GLASS, PUTTY AND VARNISH.
The Girard Ready Mixed Paint
WARRANTED AS GOOD AS THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Special attention given to repairing GUNS, PISTOLS, SEWING MACHINES, &c.
THE NEW
Remington Sewing Machines
OPPOSITE CIT. NAT. BANK,
apr8-tf Middletown, Del.

Oysters! Oysters!!

I AM now making those old-style, gilt-edged Oyster Stews which have so well pleased my friends in the past, and shall be glad to have you call and see me whenever you feel that way inclined.
☞Oysters Served in Every Style.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THEM IN ANY QUANTITY.
We have prime Chincoteagues always.
ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY, FOREIGN FRUITS, ETC.
oct 28-tf WILLIAM KATES.

RICE'S ICE CREAM
AND
OYSTER HOUSE!

WE would respectfully inform our patrons that we have commenced the Oyster trade and that we are now prepared to furnish Oysters in every style at our saloon; also to Families by the Quart, Gallon and in the Shell. We are in receipt of Oysters daily which are taken from the shell as they are ordered. We buy no shucked oysters.
☞Ice Cream all winter.
We shall keep constantly on hand Confectionery fresh from the manufactory weekly; also, Foreign and Domestic Fruits in season; in fact, everything usually kept in a first-class Ice Cream and Confectionery Store.
MRS. E. B. RICE WILL HAVE CHARGE OF THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT.
Thanking our old friends and patrons, we hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.
may6-1y. E. B. RICE, Agt.

JOB PRINTING
Of Every Description
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Middletown Advertisements

DO NOT FORGET TO

Go To Benson's

WHEN IN TOWN.

WE HAVE
UNDERWEAR at very low prices,
For Men, Women and Children, from the Very Cheapest to Very Fine Goods, in both white and scarlet.
SOME VERY ELEGANT
BLUE FLANNEL SHIRTS.

Hosiery,

We take great pleasure in showing. Our stock is full and cannot fail to please you.
VELVETS & VELVETEENS,
SILKS, SATINS,
both striped Brocades and plain.
FRINGES, PASSAMENTRIES,
LARGE & SMALL ORNAMENTS,
Girdles, Tassels, Balls and Beads
10 per cent. lower than to be found elsewhere.
Beautiful Line of Lace Curtains,
PILLOW SHAMS AND SPLASHERS.
TIDIES in both Fancy Colors & White.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, Celluloid Collars and Cuffs. Suspenders.
Gloves of all kinds!
OUR OWN SHIRT!
The best Shirt made for $1.
Dry Goods lower than to be found elsewhere. Come and see us and prove facts. One Price! Everything Cash!
dec9-tf BENJ. BENSON.

STOVES!!

AND

TIN WARE.

You will find at the Store of
L. W. Roberts & Co.,
Broad Street, near Main,
MIDDLETOWN, DELA.,
A FULL STOCK OF
STOVES
Embracing all the Latest Designs in
Parlor, Office and Cook Stoves.
MANY NOVELTIES JUST OUT.

HEATERS AND RANGES,
ALL THE POPULAR MAKES.

TIN-WARE
OF ALL KINDS,
At Wholesale and Retail.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING!
Promptly done at Fair Prices and Work Guaranteed.

STOVE REPAIRS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND OR PROCURED AT SHORT NOTICE.

ALL KINDS OF TIN AND SHEET IRON WORK DONE TO ORDER. ALSO PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING
☞House Furnishing Goods in Stock.
Jan 1 81-tf

ISAAC JONES, Jr.,
Grain Dealer
Middletown, Delaware.

AGENT FOR
Wm. Lea & Sons,
BRANDYWINE MILLS.

Highest Market Price
PAID FOR GRAIN,
On Chesapeake and Delaware Waters
OR ON DELAWARE R. R.
And its Connections.
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
COAL LIME. FLOUR
FEED, SEEDS,
FERTILIZERS,
Agricultural Implements, &c.

Best Lehigh and Schuylkill Anthracite and Cumberland Bituminous Coals on hand at all times.
Jan 1, 1876-tf.

☞**Lumber and Hardware!**

G. E. HUKILL,

At the old stand, opposite the Railroad Depot,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
Dealer in all kinds of
Building Lumber,
AND BUILDING, HOUSEHOLD AND AGRICULTURAL HARDWARE.
—ALSO—
☞**General Building Material,**☜
Such as Bricks, Lime, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds and Mouldings, a full assortment of which is always on hand. The two best makes of CUCUMBER WOOD PUMPS in the market, viz.: "Blatchley's" celebrated Pump, and the equally celebrated "Goshen" Pump,
LUCAS' READY MIXED PAINTS, IMPERIAL TINTED LEAD,
(warranted pure lead) all colors, mixed ready for use, and RUBBER MIXED PAINT, all colors. These are the best mixed Paints in in the market.
Keep constantly on hand a full stock of
Lead, Oils, Colors, Varnishes, Glass and Putty.
ROOFING SLATES kept in stock, and slate roofs put on at short notice by practical slaters. Workmanship guaranteed.
☞*Agent for Iowa Barbed Fence Wire.*
jan14-tf.

W. W. Cannon & Co.,

MAIN ST., MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,
Dealers in
Flour, Meal, Feed, Seeds, &c., &c.
The celebrated brand of Family Flour,
"THE IMPERIAL CROWN,"
Manufactured by W. G. Pennypacker & Co. Always on hand.

GRAIN BOUGHT
For W. G. PENNYPACKER & CO., Phila., at Highest Market Prices.
Dec.28-tf.

The Traveler.

Phila., Wilm. and Baltimore R. R.
Delaware Division.

On and after MONDAY, January 30th, 1882, (Sundays excepted), trains will leave as follows:—

SOUTH. PASSENGER. P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	STATIONS.	NORTH. PASSENGER. A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5.20	11.50	8.21	—Philadelphia—	9.52	1.10	7.10
4.00	9.10	6.25	—Baltimore,—	11.20	3.35	8.40
6.25	1.05	9.35	—Wilmington,—	8.50	12.05	6.05
6.33		9.43	Delaware Junct.	8.43	11.56	5.59
6.44	1.22	9.53	—New Castle,—	8.33	11.46	5.49
6.46	1.24	9.55	—State Road,—	8.25	11.39	5.40
6.54	1.32	10.03	—Bear.—	8.22	11.36	5.37
6.56	1.34	10.05	—Rodney,—	8.17	11.31	5.30
6.58	1.36	10.07	—Porter—	8.15	11.29	5.28
7.03	1.42	10.12	—Kirkwood,—	8.12	11.26	5.25
7.12	1.52	10.22	—Mt. Pleasant,—	8.03	11.16	5.15
7.30	2.10	10.39	—Middletown,—	7.55	11.07	5.06
7.39	2.18	10.49	—Townsend,—	7.42	10.46	4.49
7.44	2.22	10.55	—Blackbird,—	7.37	10.44	4.43
7.51	2.29	11.02	—Green Spring,—	7.29	10.36	4.35
7.57	2.34	11.08	—Clayton,—	7.24	10.32	4.30
8.10	2.45	11.25	*Ar.* Smyrna, *Le.*	7.00	10.20	4.15
8.02	2.39	11.13	—Brenford—	7.18	10.26	4.23
8.09	2.46	11.20	—Moorton,—	7.11	10.19	4.16
8.21	2.58	11.33	—Dover,—	7.01	10.10	4.06
8.27	3.04	11.40	—Wyoming,—	6.54	10.03	3.59
8.34	3.10	11.48	—Woodside,—	6.47	9.56	3.52
8.39	3.14	11.53	—Canterbury.—	6.42	9.52	3.47
8.44	3.19	11.58	—Felton,—	6.37	9.48	3.42
8.55	3.31	12.10	—Harrington,—	6.25	9.37	3.31
—	3.38	12.17	—Farmington,—	—	9.25	3.19
—	3.46	12.26	—Greenwood,—	—	9.18	3.11
—	3.55	12.35	—Bridgeville,—	—	9.09	3.01
—	4.10	12.52	—Seaford,—	—	8.53	2.47
—	4.23	1.07	—Laurel,—	—	8.42	2.35
—	4.35	1.20	—Delmar,—	—	8.30	2.20

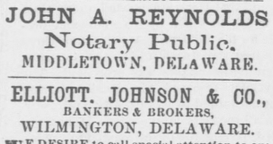
NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. Leave New Castle at 9.20 a.m. and 4.45 p.m.

SMYRNA BRANCH TRAINS.—Additional to those above, leave Smyrna for Clayton at 10.55 a. m. 2.20 and 7.45 p. m. Leave Clayton for Smyrna 7.25, 10.35 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. to make connection with trains (North and South) from Clayton.

CONNECTIONS.—At Townsend, with Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road. At Clayton, with Delaware and Chesapeake Rail Road and Kent County Rail Road. At Harrington, with Junction and Breakwater Rail Road. At Seaford, with Dorchester and Delaware Rail Road. At Delmar with Eastern Shore Rail Road, Wicomico and Pocomoke Rail Road and Worcester and Somerset Rail Road.

FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agent. may27-tf.

1882. 1882.
Spring Arrangement.



Steamer "Clio,"

WILL LEAVE ODESSA FOR PHILADELPHIA,
And return, from Pier 9, Race Street Wharf, as per Time-card.

FRUIT, GRAIN AND STOCK
Landed in Philadelphia in time for the Morning Market.

Pleasant accommodations for Passengers.

ODESSA.	MARCH.	PHILA.
Thursday, 23, 12 M.	Saturday, 25, 8½ A. M.	
Thursday, 30, 5½ P. M.		
ODESSA.	APRIL.	PHILA.
	Saturday, 1, 2½ P.M.	
Thursday, 6, 11	A.M. Saturday, 8, 8	A.M.
Thursday, 13, 5	P.M. Saturday, 15, 2	P.M.
Thursday, 20, 11	A.M Saturday, 22, 8	A.M.
Thursday, 27, 4	P.M. Saturday, 29, 1½	P.M.

☞All consignments promptly attended to.
C. WATKINS,
WM. S. PERRY, Clerk. Odessa, Del. mar17-tf.

Professional.

THOMAS DAVIS.
ATTORNEY AT LAW
No. 2 WEST SEVENTH ST.,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

G. W. CRUIKSHANK,
Attorney at Law,
(NORTH STREET,) ELKTON, MD.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. july 14-tf.

JOHN BIGGS,
Attorney at Law,
No 4, WEST 7TH STREET,
WILMINGTON, - - DEL.
☞Prompt attention given to the Collection of Claims. apr 10-1y.

DR. THOS. H. GILPIN,
DENTIST,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
Feb 14-1y.
Persons from a distance, to avoid disappointment should make engagements previous to the day they come.
Superior Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder kept constantly on hand.

JOHN A. REYNOLDS
Notary Public.
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

ELLIOTT, JOHNSON & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.
WE DESIRE to call special attention to our superior facilities over Philadelphia houses in executing orders for the purchase and sale of stocks and all securities, in that our office is now connected, by *direct private* wires with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, & Washington. Quotations will be cheerfully furnished by wire, and our daily letter and closing prices sent by mail every evening to any one desiring them.
Local securities bought and sold. Cash ready for good first mortgages at both 5 and 6 per cent. mch18-tf

Philadelphia Advertisements.

D. B. SHARP.
WITH
SMEDLEY BROTHERS,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Hats, Caps, FURS, Straw Goods,
LADIES' HATS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.,
415 MARKET STREET.
Feb. 17-tf. PHILADELPHIA.

J. D. MARSHALL,
WITH
Hess, Rogers & Chambers,
Importers of and
Jobbers in Notions,
Hosiery, Gloves, &c.,
411 Market St., PHILADELPHIA.

REEVES, PARVIN & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Nos. 20 and 22 South Front Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE PATRONAGE OF THE MERCHANTS of the Peninsula is solicited by the above old-established and favorably known firm.
jan1-81-1y

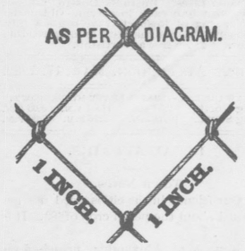
The Oldest Tobacco Warehouse in Philadelphia.

G. & A. ULRICH,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS AND SNUFF,
No. 100 Market St, Corner of Front,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Miscellaneous.

NETTING
—FOR—
SEINES AND POUNDS.

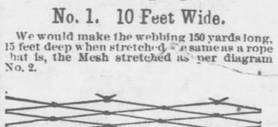
We Measure the Mesh.



One Inch Square Mesh.

Parties ordering Netting or Seines will give the length and depth required when on lines. We allow one-third for rigging, that is, if the Seine is to be 100 yards long and 10 feet deep when on lines, as per diagram No. 1.

100 YARDS.



No. 1. 10 Feet Wide.

We would make the webbing 150 yards long,